Nippon Times

No. 16,645 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

FIRST POTSDAM SESSION OPENED BY 'BIG 3' HEADS

Stalin Confers With Truman; Eden, Byrnes, Molotov to Hold Regular Parleys

According to a Potsdam report dated July 17 received in Stockholm, the "Big Three" Conference opened today at 3 p.m., British summer time, at the former Imperial German Palace in Potsdam in the suburbs of Berlin.

The first session which took place at 5 p.m. was attended by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin and preliminary exchange of views took place on matters regarding decisions by the heads of the three Governments.

Preliminary to the formal opening of the session, Premier Stalin with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov called on President Truman as his luncheon guest and talked for about an hour with him and U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes. It was the first meeting between the Soviet and American heads. Also at the luncheon was Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

Marshal Stalin dressed in a summer uniform with a single star as a decoration sat at the President's right hand. Later the party posed for pictures at the back of Truman's headquarters overlooking small lake. Reports said that it was uncertain when the Russian leader arrived but it is believed that he reached Berlin yesterday afternoon.

It was also decided that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov will hold regular meetings with the view of preparing the work of the conference.

Stalin, Truman Confer

The first news of Generalissimo Josef Stalin's arrival in Berlin was broken on Tuesday when a Reuter's message from Berlin disclosed that the Soviet leader had paid a formal visit to President Truman, it is relayed from Stockholm to Domei.

Reuters said that accompanied by Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, the Generalissimo in full uniform arrived by car at the temporary "White House" near Potsdam and stayed for lunch which lasted nearly two hours. It was the first meeting between the two leaders. The President was accompanied by the new Secretary of State James Byrnes.

Broadcasting from Berlin on Tuesday, an American Commentator said the announcement of the Stalin-Truman luncheon was made at the end of a stormy meeting of newspapermen. The newspapermen had just been told that the army was withdrawn from the forbidden conference area on behalf of the press because of the charges that arrangements for covering the [illegible] and diplomatic conference [illegible] not be in the hands of the [illegible]

A Reuter's correspondent declared it now remains to be seen how much news will be made public when the meeting comes to an end. For the present, however, he said, the world will likely know little of the proceedings at Potsdam beyond the diet of the principal delegates. This State of affairs has already provoked considerable annoyance on the part of newspapermen and radio commentators in Berlin, he said. Indeed only one point of interest has so far emerged from the sparse news emanating from the German capital. Owing to the accidentally late arrival of Premier Stalin there was after all some preliminary contact between President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill.

To Discuss Many Issues
By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, July 16.—An agreement on the administration of Germany will prove to be the ultimate fruit of the Three—Power Conference at Potsdam.

Circles in London predict the end of the conference to be not later than July 26 because it will be necessary for Prime Minister Churchill to return home by that day when the general election results will be announced.

Britain hopes that a clear policy of solving important problems in Europe will be determined at the conference and that the date of the opening of the peace conference will also be decided.

Numerous problems which have not been solved up to the present are waiting solution. There exists a full possibility of an agreement being reached between America, Britain and the Soviet Union, according to observers in London.

The following problems are regarded to be the most important topics of discussion at the conference:

(1) The problem regarding the principles of settling Germany after the entry of American and British troops into Berlin and the issue concerning joint administration among the Three Powers (Britain regards this as the most important problem).

(2) Problems regarding the ultimate new order of Europe, the date and site of the peace conference, future boundaries of Germany and other territorial issues, discussions concerning the opinions of the Allied nations toward the economic and industrial policies in postwar Europe, and others.

(3) The problem of applying the Yalta formula on politics common to the so-called liberated countries in Europe. For instance, the future ofAustria, problems concerned with Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, and the status of Italy.

(4) The problem of minority peoples. For instance, the question of Sudeten Germans in the territories which are being demanded by Czechoslavia and Poland and the minority race problem in other countries in Central Europe and the Balkans.

It is believed that the question concerning the revision of the Montreux agreement, the Soviet's demands on Turkey such as the change of conditions concerning the Dardanelles and the question of the situation in West Asia will also become topics of discussion at the conference. It is believed that America and Britain will not demand the Soviet Union to participate in the war against Japan. Although the Tangier problems not included in the routine of the conference, it is belived that America and Britain will present no objections regarding the proposal of the Soviet Union problem.

Chief of State Franco Says Spain's Monarchy May Still Be Restored

General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, declared on July 17 that the monarchy may still be restored in Spain, according to a Stockholm dispatch quoting a Madrid report. Franco made the above-statement at a meeting in Madrid of the National Council of the Falange. Meanwhile, Spanish Embassy sources in Paris claimed that Jose Felix de Lequerica, Spanish Foreign Minister, has sent his chief cabinet assistant and the head of Foreign Relations, Castillo, to hold discussions with Prime Minister Churchill. However, this has been denied by official British sources.

SOVIET PRESSURE MOVE ON TURKEY NOTED IN U.S.

Washington Paper Foresees Political Disturbances If Ankara Yields to Moscow

If Turkey were to accede to the Soviet demands, the entire political boundaries from the Balkans to the Middle East would be altered in a disturbing rather than a constructive sense, said the Washington Daily Star in its editorial of July 5, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated July 17.

The editorial follows.

"Although the precise nature of diplomatic exchanges between Ankara and Moscow has not been revealed, enough is known to emphasize that Turkey is in the international picture. It is very obvious that Moscow is exerting strong diplomatic pressure for certain concessions beyond the change in the status of the straits. If Turkey were to accede to these demands she would be brought within the orbit of Soviet Russia, and that would have far more than local significance. It would alter the entire political boundaries from the Balkans to the Middle East. It would do so in the disturbing rather than in the constructive sense.

"The stabilizing function of present-day Turkey can hardly be overestimated. No transformation has been more complete than that of Turkey after her defeat in World War I when the Ottoman Empire was succeeded by a compact Turkish nation.

"The new Turkish Republic that modernized itself along Western lines is emphatically a satisfied power. She has no wish to revive claims to the Ottoman Empire, neither does she aspire to redeem Turkish elements beyond her present borders. Her foreign policy has been consistently to keep what she has and to devote her energies to the development of her resources neglected by centuries of imperialistic adventures."

KING LEOPOLD OUTLAWED BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Ruler's New Compromise Voted Down; May Never Sit On Throne Again

According to a Brussels report dated July 17 received in Stockholm, the Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted overwhelmingly to outlaw King Leopold despite a new compromise offer by the King that the people should decide whether or not he should keep his Throne. It is not likely that the Senate will take an opposite view.

Belgians have tried in various ways to convince the King that he is not wanted but now, Leopold, King of all the Belgians, appeared most certain that he would never sit on his Throne again.

Prime Minister Achille van Acker intoroduced the bill today after he had read the text of the letter from the King to his brother, Regent Prince Charles. The bill passed by 98 for, six against, and 32 abstentions will probably go before the Senate tomorrow.

In his message, the King said that he had yielded to the Government's desire that he should form a Government before returning to Belgium. After the discussions at Salzburg, the King stated that he realized that it would be impossible to form a Government of sufficient support in Parliament.

Van Acker said that the Government regretted it could not take responsibility for its faults. It was also stated that before the crucial session of the Parliament to discuss the royal crisis, the members thronged the lobbies awaiting the announcement of the reformed government following the resignation of six Catholic ministers who had supported the King earlier in the day and during the Cabinet meetings on Monday.

It is understood now that Van Acker has distributed the six vacant portfolios among the remaining ten Social, Communist and Liberal ministers of his Cabinet.

FRANCE GIVING UP CONTROL

Syria and Lebanon Taking Over Remaining Services

Syria and Lebanon have agreed to appoint special committees to take over the remaining services still in French hands such as the Office of War Economy and control of ports and railways, it was announced by Henri Pharaon, Lebanese Foreign Minister, after a meeting with Mardam Bey, it is revealed in a July 17 Beirut dispatch reaching Lisbon.

It is added that the military commissions considering the transfer of over 20,000 Troupes Speciales are still busy at working and agreeing on the technical details for the handing over process which will be completed stage by stage. The first batch of the Troupes Speciales is expected to be transferred from the French to the Syrian and Lebanese governments in the very near future though no date has been given yet.

75,000 Nazis Arrested

The American forces in the occupation area are reported to have already arrested 75,000 members of the Nazi Party including 100 influential businessmen in Bavaria, according to an Exchange News Agency dispatch from Munich to Zurich dated July 16, relayed by Domei. All Government officials in Munich who joined the Party before the Nazis seized power in Germany in 1933, and several thousand others have been forced to join the compulsory labor corps in Karlsruhe and Nuremberg.

May Dissolve Falangist

Information as to the real conditions concerning the reform of the Fascist system in Spain by Franco's army is difficult to obtain but according to Domei quoting a UP dispatch of July 16 from Paris relayed from Lisbon, Franco's army, on the occasion of the general conference of the Falangists on July 18 called for the dissolution of the party, according to a report received from Spanish Embassay quarters. At the same time an amnesty will reportedly be granted to political refugees and criminals abroad.

McNutt Visits P.I.

Paul McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, arrived at Honolulu on his way back to the United States from the Philippines on July 17, according to a Honolulu dispatch to Lisbon relayed by Domei. McNutt was at one time U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines and the recent visit was made to investigate the economic conditions there.

U.S. LABOR PROBLEM NOTED

Soviet Economist Says Unemployment in America Increasing

Rubinstein, noted Soviet economist has the following to say on the labor problem in America in the War and Working Class, says a Domei report dated July 17 quoting a Moscow dispatch.

"The unemployed in America in 1940, that is, before the outbreak of the war, numbered 9,000,000. There is no doubt that when the war is over the unemployed in America will have reached a huge number.

"The problem of unemployment in America is vexing even while the war is proceeding and the number of unemployed is increasing with an accelerated pace.

"Various munitions industries, dockyards, and automobile factories have already discharged numerous workers. Soldiers returning from the front are to be put back in the jobs they held before they were drafted, as a matter of principle. Actually returned soldiers are reinstated in their old jobs which have been taken up by persons remaining at home. The rapid increase in the number of unemployed in America is one of the inconsistencies in American economy.

BRITISH BLAMED BY AZAD FOR FAILURE OF PARLEY

Right Thing Done by Congress At Simla, President Tells New Delhi Meeting

The President of the Indian National Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, speaking to a large crowd of Congressmen in New Delhi, on his way from Simla to Calcutta, said that the Congress believed that it had done the right thing at the Simla Conference according to their faith and conviction and that the responsibility for the failure of the conference lay with the British Government, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Asked by a correspondent what was the next step of the Congress, President Azad declared that it would consider the situation and would give its limit to the country when necessary.

Mahatma Gandhi, who also arrived in New Delhi Tuesday from Simla, paid several visits and announced that he would carry on with his constructive program.

In the meanwhile, a dispatch from Bombay reveals that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, has urged Muslims to organize every province and district, to win the elections which, he declared, are bound to come sooner than many people think.

LEWIS WOODS OUTLINES YANK AIR FORCE SET-UP

Doolittle's 8th Air Force Expected to Operate Soon From Okinawa Base

Major General Lewis Woods, commander of the 2nd Air Force of the U.S. Marine Corps at an Okinawa base, in speaking of the various shifts and changes to be effected in the army and navy air forces in the Okinawas declared in an interview with the press on July 16:

"My work as commander of the Tactical Air Force in the Okinawa area is over. Together with the reorganization of the Okinawas, the entire air force of the army in Ryukyu will be absorbed into the Far Eastern Air Force under General George Kenny while the army, navy and marine air units of the U.S. 10th Army which supported the Okinawa operations will be disbanded.

"In regard to the reorganization of the Okinawa bases, the 2nd Air Force of the Marine Corps will come under the direct command of General Joseph Stilwell and will be detailed to the defense of these islands. The 1st Air Force of the U.S. Fleet will be commanded by the navy while the rest of the armed air forces in the Okinawas will be attached to the Far Eastern Air Force. However if the 8th Air Force should be set up at Okinawa, then this will be directed from the headquarters of the U.S. Strategical Air Force in the Pacific under General Carl Spaatz, to carry out independent operations. Thus the units under General Kenny will be practically restricted to tactical air operations."

Enemy Using Okinawa

Headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command announced on July 16 that Lieutenant General James Doolittle's 8th Air Force is expected to open operations shortly from an Okinawa base, according to a Domei dispatch of the same date relayed through Lisbon quoting a Guam report.

U.S. Cruiser Launched

The 6,000-ton U.S. cruiser, Juneau was launched at the Kearney Shipyards in New Jersey on July 15, according to a Domei dispatch from San Francisco through Lisbon on July 16. The Juneau is being built to replace its namesake sunk off Guadalcanal on November 13, 1942.

SOONG BACK IN CHUNGKING

Reports on Talks With Stalin at Meeting With Chiang

T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, suspending his conference with Premier Josef Stalin before its end, arrived back in Chungking on July 17 in the company of A. A. Petrov, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, says a Lisbon dispatch dated July 17 quoting a Chungking report.

Soong at once saw Chiang Kai-shek and reported in detail on what transpired at his meeting with Premier Stalin.

He is expected to meet Chiang again for instructions he is to follow at his meeting with Premier Stalin when it is resumed upon the termination of the conference of the "Big Three."

CHIANG ORGAN STUDIES CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM

People's Political Council Also Takes Up Proposals on Economic Issues

Proposals relating to military and economic affairs with special emphasis on the betterment of the present conscription system were brought up for discussion at the meeting of the Chungking People's Political Council on July 16, according to a July 17 Lisbon report.

The following are some of the important resolutions which will be submitted to the Government for enforcement:

To improve the food and nutrition for the fighting men; to better the treatment of the soldiers according to the actual requirements and living conditions of the locality in which they are stationed; to provide greater facilities for taking care of the families of the fallen warrior and erect shrines in honor of martyrs to boost the morale of the fighting men; to suppress corruption among the fighting forces on the front.

Meanwhile, another report said that the Chungking Ministry of Information will be transferred to the Executive Yuan in August in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent 6th Kuomintang Congress. All radio stations and press censor offices will be brought under the control of the ministry.

Continuing, the report stated that the official rate for overseas Chinese remittance has been raised to NC $500 for one U.S. dollar, beginning from July 15, it was decided by the Chungking Ministry of Finance. The rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the Chinese currency remains at 20 to one, but an allowance of NC $480 will be given on every U.S. dollar remitted from abroad by overseas Chinese, thus bringing the rate up to 500.

Another report said that the number of foreign residents in Chungking increased last May, according to statistics released recently. There are 1,286 foreign nationals representing over 30 countries. Of this total 392 were Americans—380 male, 12 female.

Making Giant Transport Plane

The Howard Hawks Aircraft Company is manufacturing for trial a giant transport plane at a cost of $20,000,000, according to a New York dispatch as relayed by Domei on July 17. The length of the plane is about 107 meters and the plane is equipped with eight motors. It is said to be capable of making a non-stop flight between Washington and Hawaii, carrying 750 persons. The test flight of the planes is scheduled to be made early next spring.

U.S. Lifts Black-Out

The U.S. Western Defense Headquarters announced on July 17, the lifting of light control as from August 1, in eight western States, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a San Francisco dispatch. In practice, however, no light control had been enforced in those states, it is further revealed.

AMERICAN NAVY CHANGES MARKED BY THREE POINTS

Air Authorities Get Leading Commands, Experienced Men Transferred Home

The personnel changes affecting almost all the leading commanders of the United States fleets in the Pacific which were made public by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal on July 14 are worthy of note in the light of the fact that the shifts were carried out at the moment when the United States fleets are in action in the waters in the neighborhood of the mainland of Japan.

The following three characteristic points can be observed in the present large scale personnel shake-up of the American navy:

1. The leading posts of the American navy are now being held by those who are authorities in the operation of air forces.

2. Those who have gained much experiences on the front were selected and given important posts in the Navy Department.

3. The positions of leading officers of the U.S. navy who were connected with the air forces were lower than those of the army. By the present shake-up, the positions have been raised and the positions have now been taken up by officers of big caliber in the Navy Department.

Vice Admiral John McCain, Commander of the Second Aircraft Carrier Task Force of the Third Fleet, has been transferred to the Navy Department and he is to be given an important post in the near future in appreciation of his latest task in the Pacific.

Vice Admiral John McCain joined the air force quite early after graduating from the naval academy at Annapolis. He became, later, the captain of an aircraft carrier commander of an air base, assistant chief of naval operations and assistant commander of the American navy air force. As commander of the Second Aircraft Carrier Task Force, Vice Admiral McCain, together with Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher, Commander of the 58th Task Force, attacked Taiwan and the Philippine Islands in the autumn of 1944.

Becomes Mainstay of Task Forces

Following the destruction of the 58th Task Force by the Japanese Navy, the task force under his command became the mainstay of the aircraft carrier task force of the United States navy by absorbing the remnants of the 58th task force, and extended its activities as far to the Southwest Pacific as Indo-China, Manila and Hongkong.

In February of this year, McCain's task force was attached to the 5th task force under the command of Vice Admiral Raymond Spruance. In June, he replaced Vice Admiral Mischer and has been participating in Pacific operations. While he was ordered to return to the Navy Department this year, his colleague, Vice Admiral Mitscher boasted of his war achievements scored in the operations in Yiojima and the Okinawa islands. In the light of this fact, Vice Admiral McCain came to the Pacific and participated in the latest raids on the Japanese mainland with a big ambition. It is not difficult to imagine that the present transfer to the Navy Department is not satisfying him because it was carried out before he has satisfied his ambition.

Vice Admiral John Towers who succeeded Vice Admiral McCain as Commander of the Second Aircraft Carrier Task Force, was one of the three veteran air officers of the American navy, having learned aviation in 1911. He contributed much to the construction of American naval air units and to the training of pilots.

In 1911, he was appointed commander of the Air Force at Annapolis and later became captain of the aircraft carriers, Langley and Saratoga. He was then made commander of the air force of the U.S. Pacific fleet and Assistant Commander of the Pacific Fleet. He is regarded as an outstanding authority in the U.S. navy in aircraft operations.

Vice Admiral Towers has now come to the Pacific with the aircraft carrier task force to participate in invasion operations in the Pacific.

Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher, who as commander of the 58th task force participtaed in the operations in the Marshalls, New Guinea, Saipan, the Philippines and Okinawas, has retired from the foremost front and become Assistant Chief of Naval Operations specializing on air operations. He was succeeded by Rear Admiral Frederick Sherman.

Sherman's Career

Rear Admiral Frederick Sherman was attached to the American naval air force and the aircraft carrier Saratoga. He was named Captain of the Lexington in 1940. He participated in the sea battle in the Coral Sea. He was promoted to Assistant Chief of Staff of the American Combined fleet and then commander of the aircraft carrier fighting squadron. He has participated in the operation of the task forces of the U.S. navy in the Pacific since 1943.

By the present personnel shake-up, the U.S. navy task forces in the Pacific have been placed under the command of Rear Admiral Frederick Sherman and Vice Admiral John Towers. These two admirals, like their predecessors, Vice Admiral John McCain and Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher, suffered defeats at the hands of the Japanese Navy in the Pacific and came forward again after the reorganization of their task forces.

Rear Admiral Alfred Montgomery who has been appointed the Commander of the Air Forces in the Pacific area, became an officer of the U.S. navy air force in 1922. He later became principal of the navy air school at Seattle and chief of the air section of the navy air bureau. Since 1943, he has held an important post in the Pacific, participating in the Tarawa operation. He was later made Commander-in-Chief of the Air Forces of the Western Coast Area.

The U.S. air forces in the Pacific area, of which Rear-Admiral Alfred Montgomery has become commander, are the land-based naval air forces in the Pacific. These air units together with the land-based air forces of the U.S. army in the Pacific area under the command of General Carl Spaatz form the two wings of the American air forces in the Pacific.

B-24 Bombers Extend Scope of Operations: Raid Mito, Tsuchiura

Penetrating singly from the Kashima Sea between 7:40 p.m. and 9:25 p.m. on Tuesday, four B-24's principally attacked Mito and Tsuchiura. This is the first time that B-24's have penetrated so far inland while their use of rocket and time bombs demands strict vigilance on our part. Also several P-61's, in conjunction with the B-24's, took part in the recent enemy operations. It is also the first time that the Kanto area has been invaded by P-61's.

JAPANESE MOPPING UP INVADERS ON TERNATE

Send Reinforcements to Northern Area; Enemy Pressed To Western Coast

Y. YAMAZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, July 17.—The Japanese Garrison Units in Ternate Island have started a mopping-up operation against the enemy force and on July 11 succeeded in sending reinforcements to Sulamadaha in the northern section of the island. The Japanese Units pressed hard upon the enemy in that area and drove them to the western coast.

In the neighborhood of Togahotuduma the Japanese Units caught and annihilated the majority of the enemy units and they are still carrying on their mopping-up campaign.

The war results scored by the Japanese which have become known up to the present include 300 enemy soldiers killed or wounded. The majority of the enemy which have so far managed to escape the Japanese onslaught are on the verge of annihilation.

Balik Papan Battle
By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, July 17.—The Balik Papan front is generally in the state of stagnation with the exception of the Sumarinda road sector where the enemy has made some advance.

Taking advantage of the enemy movement, the Japanese Garrison Units are carrying out courageous raids by penetrating deep into the enemy line. As the result of these raids, explosions occurred at various places and flames were observed within the enemy line.

Invaders Hit Hard
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 17.—Japanese Forces at Balik Papan have killed or wounded about 4,000 American troops since the latter's landing in the early part of this month up to the present. In addition, the Japanese sank or damaged 18 enemy warships, blew up 13 tanks, four material dumps, nine bivouacs and eight guns, besides capturing or destroying numerous war weapons and ammunition.

Upon sustaining heavy blows, the enemy forces are now struggling to bring up reinforcement from the rear or from the landing point. On the Somarinda Road, an offensive-defensive battle is raging but the enemy activities are weak. Meanwhile, continuing night shock-attacks, the Japanese are fiercely striking the invaders.

HITACHI AND MITO AREAS SHELLED BY AMERICANS

Carrier Planes Continue Raids On Nippon Air Bases; B-29's Hit Oita, Kuwana

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The U.S. task forces that headed far out at sea after attacking the Kanto district on the morning of July 17, again appeared in the waters off the Kanto area, and part of their warships, numbering six, principally bombarded the Hitachi area as well as the northeastern sector of Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, for about one hour from 11:15 p.m. the same day after penetrating into the Kashimanada Sea. Slight damage was caused due to the said bombardment.

At noon the following day, carrier planes from the enemy task forces operating in the area east of the Kanto district, commenced a series of raids against Japanese air bases in Ibaraki, Chiba, Gumma, Saitama, Tochigi and Kanagawa prefectures. Part of the raiders carried out strafing and bombing attacks on rural cities and towns.

At 1 p.m., the number of carrier planes that raided the above areas aggregated about 400. Subsequently, other carrier planes, believed to be the second formation, continued attacks on the said areas.

Approximately 220 deck-borne planes from an enemy task force which invaded the Hokkaido area on Monday, in three waves from dawn Tuesday up to noon, attacked in the main airfields near Sendai Bay while part of the enemy machines penetrated the Tohoku Army District and strafed trains in Fukushima Prefecture, according to an announcement made at 3 p.m. the same day by the Tohoku Army District Headquarters.

Casualties were exceedingly slight and no damage was inflicted on military facilities, while as confirmed up to the present, seven enemy aircraft were downed.

Following its appearance on two successive days of July 14 and 15 in Tohoku and south Hokkaido, the enemy task force again invaded the Tohoku area with F4U's and other deck-borne planes, from about 5 a.m. on Tuesday. Principally making military establishments in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures their targets of attack, the raiders fled about 8 a.m.

3 Prefectures Raided

Approximately 180 carrier planes from enemy task forces principally bombed and strafed Japanese air bases in Ibaraki, Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures for about two hours and a half from 5 a.m. Tuesday while another formation of about ten aircraft attacked airfields in the Niigata area, the Eastern Army District Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. the same day, adding that damage caused to the Japanese side was very slight.

The announcement follows:

"1. About 180 carrier-borne planes from enemy task forces raided the Ibaraki, Chiba and Kanagawa districts for about two hours and a half from 5 a.m. on July 17 while, in addition, about ten planes attacked the Niigata area, principally machinegunning and bombing air bases.

"2. Damage on our side was negligible."

As was revealed by the Eastern Army District Headquarters, carrier-borne planes from the enemy task forces, about [illegible] in all, principally attacked Japanese air bases in Ibaraki, Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures for about two hours and a half from 5 a.m. on Tuesday while a group of about ten aircraft raided Niigata Prefecture.

Mainly consisting of F6F fighters, enemy carrier-borne planes in two waves roared over Kasumigaura, Tsuchiura and Mito, where the first formation, totaling 30 bombed and machinegunned Japanese airfields between 5 a.m. and 6:40 a.m. The second formation of about 60 planes came attacking the same areas for about 45 minutes from 6:15 a.m. The third formation, 20 in all, flew over the Boso area. Besides carrying out strafing and bombing operations, the enemy raiders also attacked rural cities and towns with explosive bombs and machineguns.

In a separate operation, about 10 carrier-borne planes penetrated the northern part of Niigata Prefecture the same morning after passing over

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

CRITICAL FOOD PROBLEM PREVAILING IN AMERICA

Acute Shortage of Meat, Oil And Fat Felt; Sugar Stock Shows Decrease

The food supply situation of the United States has recently become extremely serious in conjunction with all economic conditions of the country which have been in that state from the second half of the previous year to the present, and American financial circles are giving much attention to the crop situation of the year as indicating the future of the inflation problem, comments Domei.

That the food problem is now recognized in its relation to inflation shows that the food supply situation has entered a new stage that was not seen before. In discussing the problem of continuing the Office of Price Administration that has been the central organ for controlling commodity prices, considerable controversy developed in Congress, particularly over the question of deciding the prices of agricultural products.

Due to the shortage of meat supply, disparity came to be actually felt between actual production and prices and this development reveals one phase of the seriousness of the food supply situation of the United States. The shortage of meat supply is particularly trying to the Americans who make meat their principal foodstuff, beyond the imagination of other peoples. The shortage of meat, oil and fat is due mainly to the imperfect structure of their distribution organs.

Black Marketeers Active

According to the New York Daily Mirror, almost 90 per cent of the supply of meat and dairy products in New York State goes to the black market. Eggs, butter, sugar, cheese and bacon are also bought on the black market and low salaried men who are unable to purchase high-priced black market goods have not been able to taste any meat or eggs for more than two months.

As seen from such conditions, the distribution of foodstuff is in utter confusion. The disparity between the maximum price system and the actual supply is becoming a serious bottleneck not only in the field of production, but also to processors and packers who are having a difficult time to make a profit and consequently they are reducing their shipments.

On the other hand, the price control system by the Office of Price Administration lacks flexibility, and as it has followed a policy of merely suppressing prices, consumers are attributing the shortage of food supply to the failure of the price policy of the OPA. Thus it has even attempted to transfer the authority of controlling agricultural product prices from the OPA to the Department of Agriculture. However, this plan did not succeed and the Secretary of Agriculture has only been given the authority of rejecting the prices of agricultural products. Since then the United States Government appears to be considering price control as an important factor in solving the critical food situation.

In this conection, Clinton Anderson who succeeded Claude Wickard as the new Secretary of Agriculture made the following statement upon the assumption of his post.

"The production aim of agricultural crops fixed by the Government is to be regarded as a firm contract, and to the farmers who attain this production objective they must be guaranteed the payment of the total amount according to the scheduled prices decided upon with the intention of encouraging and aiding them. To effect the maximum increased production of agricultural crops, the adjustment of the two policies of production and price is necessary. Of course, there is one point that must be observed to prevent inflation." This statement hinted at the advance of prices for stimulating the shipment of agricultural products.

Reducing Food Supply

According to the Department of Agriculture, the supply of foodstuff for every person this year is expected to be reduced 5 to 7 per cent compared with the actual supply of meat, oil, fat and sugar is expected to become very serious. The production of meat is expected to decline 9 per cent compared with [illegible]00,000,000 pounds produced last year. Regarding last year's meat production, about 70 per cent was supplied to the army and navy, and this ratio is believed to have been greatly increased this year. Also the increase of food supply to war prisoners must also be considered. With the decrease in supply and the increase in demand, the shortage of meat will be further intensified.

Sugar stock on January 1 of this year showed a decrease of nearly [illegible],000 tons compared with previous years and a further decline is expected. This situation is due to the reduced sugar production in Cuba, the increased consumption by the fighting forces that takes up one-[illegible] of the total consumption, and the increased supply for the relief of Europe.

Production of oil and fat for cooking purposes declined about 10 per cent compared with last year, while shortage of potatoes increased due to the transportation difficulty. [illegible] crops are predicted to be poor this year because of the extremely [illegible] weather and heavy rainfall.

RAIDS ON S. CHINA INCREASE

Enemy Planes Carrying Out Organized Tactical Bombings

Attacks by U.S. air forces based in the Philippines on the south China area have recently increased in intensity and in the past half year, a change from guerrilla methods to organized tactical bombings is seen, according to a Domei dispatch of July 18 from Canton.

The bombing attacks on Canton on the two days of July 12 and July [illegible] were followed up by another attack over the same area when mixed formations of fighters and bombers of 50 planes, with B-24's forming the bulk, raided Canton from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m on July 15 and carried out an indiscriminate attack over the city.

Shanghai was subjected to an attack by more than 60 B-24's and B-25's from about 1 a.m. Tuesday. Carrying out their raids from above the clouds, the enemy dropped bombs at several places and then fled, but damage caused was slight, according to an announcement of the Shanghai Army and Navy Press Sections at 2:30 a.m. the same day, says a Domei dispatch from Shanghai on July 18.

Hitachi and Mito Areas Shelled by Americans

(Continued Frome Page 1)

Fukushima but fled by way of Sendai Bay after bombing and strafing air bases.

The Western Army District Headquarters made the following announcement at 10 a.m. Tuesday:

A part of the formation consisting of more than 30 B-29's based in the Marianas which attacked Oita Tuesday night, penetrated Bungo Strait from about 10:40 p.m. Monday and cruised over the Kokuto Peninsula and Yamaguchi Prefecture, following which the main force consisting of some 30 planes invaded the air over Oita by way of the west coast of Shikoku at about 11:50 p.m. the same day.

From 12:10 a.m. Tuesday the enemy air force carried out incendiary attacks against Oita City for one and a half hours and fled southward by way of Saeki by 1:50 a.m. Fires started in the city and its environs, but due to the heroic efforts of officials and civilians, they were brought under control by 4:30 a.m.

Some 90 B-29's coming from the direction of Kumano Bay shortly after 1 a.m. Tuesday, passed over the border of Nara and Mie Prefectures and advancing southeastward from the area east of Lake Biwa attacked Kuwana and its vicinity with incendiaries and gradually fled southward from the direction of Ise Bay and Enshu Bay, the Tokai Army District Headquarters announced at noon Tuesday. As a result of attacks, fires started at several places in Kuwana and its vicinity, but they were brought under control by dawn.

The war results obtained during the counterattacks against the enemy P-51's which conducted a daylight assault against the Tokai area on Monday include seven downed and another damaged ascertained up to 7 p.m. Monday, it is further revealed.

TO COMFORT RAID VICTIMS

Women Students to Make Rounds of People Living in Shelters

Students of the Koken Women's College in Akashi-cho, Kyobashi Ward, will start making the rounds of people living in raid shelters from July 17 on a comfort tour, visiting one or two places every day and at the same time working for more sanitary conditions in their lives.

A sanitation corps, organized under one doctor and 11 students will give medical examination and simple treatments. The "kami shibai" corps, composed of one teacher and 11 students will teach health and sanitation through pictures while the comfort corps will give encouragement to the raid victims through music.

Train Schedule

Trains on the Tokaido Line are running as follows, according to a Transportation Ministry announcement, Tuesday:

Down trains—from Tokyo to Ofuna

Up trains—from Hara to Tokyo

Travel on the Chuo line will be restricted for the army and navy and those on official business.

The railway traffic on the Shinetsu and Joetsu lines which was cut off for sometime due to heavy rain returned to normalcy on Tuesday except the area between Toka-machi and Morimiyanobara on the Tateyama line.

The number of domestic animals and fowls has fallen to a very low figure due to excessive killing, and particularly the shortage of chickens and other fowls in the Eastern States has now become a serious problem.

3 POWERS' COOPERATION SAID MAIN TASK AT TALKS

Better Understanding Regarding European Problems Facing Potsdam Parley

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, July 16.—The main task set for the conference of the three leaders of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union at Potsdam is to remove the lack of cooperation between the United States and Britain on one side and the Soviet Union on the other, regarding various European problems. Most of them seem to have been settled with concessions, on the surface, by the Soviet Union, as each in the case of the Polish question, but actually the Soviet Union has not made any substantial concession at all.

Then, the important question of the control of Germany is still left as the most difficult problem, and it is believed impossible for this question to be solved at Potsdam, because the greatest aim of America and Britain is to make the Soviets enforce a common policy, as one of the United Nations, concerning the political and economic organs of Germany.

According to one report, President Truman is intending to demand the Soviet Union, in return for a $1,500,000,000 loan to the Soviets, to restrict somewhat the spreading of Soviet influence into the European occupied territories and to prohibit the political activity of the Communist party in Yugoslavia, Albania and other areas. If this plan of Truman is realized, Stalin will lose his name as a realistic statesman, and thus the matter will not progress as Truman desires.

Aim of Soviet Union

The Soviet aim in its policy toward Germany is to grasp the mind of the German people, and thus it has established a postive policy aiming at the reconstruction of a new Germany. But up to the present, the United States and Britain have no plan to face the situation, and are only incurring the anger of the German people, thus revealing the poorness of their policy toward Germany. Yet, if America and Britain were to insist upon the enforcement of their so-called unified policy, it will result in permitting the penetration of the Soviet influence into the territories occupied by American and British troops, like a rushing flood.

Recently, British and American newspapers are trying to report the actual conditions of Berlin, in an attempt to unmask the Soviet policy toward Germany. This however, does not touch the core of the Soviet policy, having merely criticized minor points. For instance, such newspaper propaganda reports are saying that there is no cinema house in Berlin, or the food supply situation became worse.

The fact that the tone of American and British newspapers toward the Soviets is so weak establishes the view that the Soviets are undoubtedly beating America and Britain in their policy toward Germany. **Viewed from this point, the German problem is already solved substantially, and it is impossible for the Soviets to make any further concession on this point.**

The reparation question will also be discussed at Potsdam and this in itself is a very important matter. But the most that can be expected of the conference can be a decision on the outline of the general reparation policy.

Then, just previous to the opening of the Potsdam conference, there developed two or three new problems. Stalin will probably submit the Turkish and Chinese questions, as he believes that the German question is already settled. Though it is not known whether the Turkish and Chinese questions will form the central topics of discussion at Potsdam, the Chinese question is more urgent to America and Britain than to the Soviets, as not only has it a bearing on Japan but also there are various problems in East Asia that form its background.

U.S. Takes New Standpoint

Stalin conferred six times with T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan of Chungking. This fact has driven the United States to a new standpoint. With the development of this new situation, the United States is now desiring to find out the real intention of the Soviets respecting various East Asiatic problems. Thus, it is known that the United States was late in making her preparation before the Potsdam conference. At any rate, it is a fact that America and the Soviet Union have come upon a new controversy, and thus the discussion of East Asiatic problems will become ripe at the Potsdam meeting.

The American policy toward the Soviet Union respecting the War of Greater East Asia has already passed through three different stages. The time when the United States demanded the participation of the Soviets in the war or at least the military cooperation immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia marked the first stage. The second stage was from then to the Red Army's counterattack against the Balkans about summer last year. In this stage, the United States felt apprehensive as to the actual strength of the Soviets and adopted a new attitude to that country. This attitude has been maintained up to the present, but now it may be said to have entered a new third stage.

In the present stage, the United States is facing the operation against Japan Proper. Therefore, she must base her diplomatic policy on the military consideration revolving around the Japanese troops in Manchoukuo, and the prevention of Soviet influence from penetrating into East Asia. Though the United States requires the help of the Soviets in East Asia, it is in a dilemma of not welcoming any great extension of the Soviet influence in East Asia. This forms the base and also the weakness of the American policy toward the Soviets today. Thus, for the United States, it is imperative at present to negotiate with the Soviet Union. But the Soviets are maintaining their own autonomous diplomatic policy and are showing an attitude of not easly meeting the American demand.

Must Pay Big Compensation

Regarding the question whether the United States would demand the Soviet Union's participation in the pacific war at the Potsdam conference, it must be said that such observation is too far gone, judging from the prevailing condition. Even supposing that the United States would ask for Soviet participation in the war, the United States must pay a heavy compensation. Thus, the Soviet Union is not expecting much from the United States. The Soviets can expect more out of their cooperation with Chungking than with the United States, as by cooperating with Chungking, the Soviets will be able to strengthen their political and military bases against America and Britain, and also to maintain a friendly relation with Chungking.

This desire of the Soviets has at least budded at the recent conference between Stalin and T. V. Soong. If the conference had gained a satisfactory result, the Amrican proposal at Potsdam will become meaningless. Therefore, the Soviets will counter the American scheme of preventing the advance of the Soviets and avoid decision on important problems, it is very clear. Thus, there will be left various problems unsolved because of failure for an agreement between America and Britain and the Soviet Union. The Soviets are expected to adopt at Potsdam an attitude of not making any agreement as regards important questions, as they did at Yalta.

Despite such internal relations between America and Britain, and the Soviet Union, it may not be denied that at Potsdam there might be issued a joint communique concerning East Asia. This is to be regarded important for Japan as the opening of a new international situation in East Asia. That will also become the political preparation for the United States for her invasion of Japan Proper. Thus, it is important to realize that the serious nature of the Potsdam conference will be such as has not been shown by any former conference, of the United Nations.

Student Corps Formed

The Education Ministry has organized the School Student Corps Workings Council, and School Student Corps Direction Headquarters to let them cooperate with the School Student Mobilization Bureau, which was recently established in the Ministry in connection with its structural remodeling. The two bodies are under the direct control of the Education Minister. The Council is composed of Count Saneaya Hashimoto, Parliamentary Education Vice-Minister, Shunsaku Kawara, Education Vice-Minister, and other high officials and permanent secretaries of the same Ministry, while the Headquarters will be worked by bureau directors and councillors as well as permanent secretaries and other officials.

Kamaishi People Active

Kamaishi City in Iwate Prefecture was subjected to fierce bombardments and strafing from an enemy task force recently, but through the canopy of smoke that enshrouded the whole city after the attack was over, the people have bounded up with a vitality and vigor, both amazing and admirable. Women are working bravely to rebuild their homes on the burnt site while the men are working in unison as members of the Defense Squads and as air wardens, thus showing a fighting spirit as great as the material strength on which the enemy rely.

'Bomb America' Rally

"Bomb-America" rally was held under the sponsorship of the Society for Bombing America, headed by Shuichi Noyori, Tokyo publisher, at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Noyori and Rear Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, retired and member of the House of Representatives, delivered enthusiastic speeches.

Obituary

Dr. Tatsuro Ogawa, professor at the Engineering Department of Kyoto Imperial University, 56, passed away from illness at a Mitsui villa in Kyoto on July 15. He was an authority on metallurgy.

JAPAN'S TEA CEREMONY GAINS MANY ADHERENTS

Art Becoming Vogue But Real Significance of Rites Missed by Most People

It is said that the art of ceremonial tea-making is very much in vogue today. As a result of observation from many angles such as the sale of tea-services; the number of tea-parties held, the number of persons at tea-parties, the sale of new publications concerning tea-ceremony and the remarkable increase in the number of students of tea-ceremony, it may be inferred that the recent-day vogue in the art of ceremonial tea-making is unprecedented.

The art of ceremonial tea-making that has no effect upon our daily life is, not the real art of ceremonial tea-making. Herein lies the reason why we have been devotedly spreading the art of ceremonial tea-making for the last 40 years.

Now coming back to the beginning of this article and consider if there is any improvement in the proprieties of the nation as a result of the vogue in the art of ceremonial tea-making. One can hardly find any good effect in this line. Even if one goes to a chakai (a meeting of experts in tea-ceremonies) one realizes how objectionable their manners are. Neither does one find many whose behavior proves them to be votaries of the tea cult, even one pays a visit to a chinretsujo (a place where utensils of tea-ceremonials are exhibited for sale). In short it seems that the people who drink tea, or those who buy costly utensils, those who study tea from books, those who have no training in tea-ceremony simply meet together or hold tea-parties to show off that they are the students of tea-ceremony. Therefore, the real art of ceremonial tea-making is not at all in vogue. The art of ceremonial tea-making is rather to be put into practice than to be studied. A man is endowed with the proprieties, and can form his personality only when the art of ceremonial tea-making is put into actual practice.

Few Really Study Art

One must acknowledge here the fact that today there are many people, who being swayed by the vogue of what is called chanoyu (the tea ceremony) follow others without any fixed aim, and that one may truthfully say that there are very few people who really study the art of tea ceremony naturally differ when compared to those who have no knowledge whatever about tea.

As has already been said the art of ceremonial tea-making is the way that should be practiced in our everyday life according to the proprieties. That is why there is such an unpardonable tendency on the part of those who have no knowledge of the art of ceremonial tea-making as to think themselves not unreasonable, even if they show discourtesy in matters of social etiquette in their daily life.

A saint has defined in raiki (a Chinese classic) that the difference between a man and a beast lies in the fact that a man has etiquette while a beast has none. This is quite reasonable, and if a man has no sense of etiquette he differs not in the least degree from a beast. If one observes ladies of the higher class today, one soon notices that the rules of propriety are not at all displayed in their everyday life.

In Japan, there are proprieties that should be observed by the Japanese. If there are any who do not observe this etiquette, they simply become materialistic, and it is quite difficult to find any noble touches of humanity in their personality and in their daily life and behavior as human beings.

In the first place, the proprieties of the art of ceremonial tea-making must have strict rules, which should be observed with manners in our food, clothing and habitation—that is in our everyday dife, when we invite guests or become guests of others. As regards clothing, it is of great importance for us to know how to differentiate our clothes according to circumstances, so that they might not neglect the rules of etiquette. When visiting other houses as guests on any occasion, it is a rule of votaries of the tea cult to change their clothes, and differentiate between the socks they wear on the way, and the socks they wear in a parlor or in a drawing room, but actually one does not see ordinary people who proceed into inner rooms having changed their socks at the front door.

When invited, men had to change jittoku (a kind of overcoat) and had to put on a hakama (a kind of skirt) and had to wear a kamishimo (an old ceremonial dress), but most of the people nowadays do not pay much attention to the etiquette of clothing. When visiting other houses, it is the rule of votaries of the tea cult to take off and arrange their footgear in such a way so that the front part of the clogs and shoes must face toward the gate; therefore, one can judge whether a man has any knowledge of the art of ceremonial tea-making or not by the way he takes off his foot-gear.

Meeting the Host

Even at a toilet if a man who on coming out of the toilet arranges the foot-gear in such a way as to enable the second comer to wear it easily, then one can know about his manners. When one passes into the parlor, one must first of all look at the alcove and then appreciate the flowers. This is an etiquette that one must observe before exchanging courtesies with the host. There is a certain rule in the way of sitting according to which one must first take a temporary seat, and then change to a proper seat, and there must be 8 inches space left between the border of the "tatami" and the knees One put one's folding fan in front of himself and when the greeting is over he must put it behind for the time being. Behind the place where someone is sitting, there is no passage, and it is not allowed to pass behind here.

The guests who take the upper seat must pass over the border of "tatami" in such a way as not to turn his back toward the lower seats, and the guests who follow the first guest have to step into their respective places in such a way as not to turn their backs toward the upper seat.

For this reason, there is a rule in the way they proceed either from the left leg or from the right leg. These are the manners of those who are trained in the ordinary art of ceremonial tea-making, and when we begin to learn the art of ceremonial tea-making there are certain articles that we must learn on the first day.

Rules of the Day

1. On entering the gate you must look at your legs carefully.
2. Change your socks on the way, and then take your seat.
3. Do not forget to wash your hands and rinse the mouth before entering the room.
4. Before exchanging civilities with the master of a hall you must pay respect to the alcove and appreciate the flowers.

Since on every training day these articles are put in actual practice, in the course of months and years students are well accustomed to these manners. Manners of everyday life of those who are trained in the art of ceremonial tea-making differ from those of ordinary people, since their manners are according to the rules of etiquette.

What is more, when men who are trained in the art of ceremonial tea-making sit together with people who know nothing about the art of ceremonial tea-making and who lead a trackless life, there will be a marked difference in the personality and the etiquette, and by this difference few can easily understand how important it is for Japanese to learn such a life. The time when one can realize this is the time, that there is no necessity for us to practice the art of ceremonial tea-making.

Given in Marriage

Every year when girls are given in marriage they are often given the following address as a compliment.

"The art of ceremonial tea-making is not a training for you to enjoy chanoyu (tea-ceremony) after marriage, but it must be applied in your everyday life, when you enter a home after marriage and the training you received up to now is simply what we call a form that can be applied to the serious actual practice from today. Since the training form of sencha (making tea with powdered tea) is serviceable for the serious battle of everyday life, you might by all means abandon the act of making tea with powdered tea from today."

"Sen-sai"

In the days of old Rikyukoji (name of a Japanese famous in tea-ceremony) was given a name of "hosen-sai." "Sen" is a kind of instrument for catching fish, and is made of bamboo. "Ho" means to abandon. Therefore it means that when fish is caught "sen" can be abandoned. The same thing can be said in the case of the art of ceremonial tea-making. That is, when the training of body and mind is completed there is no more necessity for "chanoyu."

THE
TOYAMA
SECURITIES
CO., LTD.

Bill-Broker of The
Nippon Securities
Exchange,
Tokyo

President:
YOSHIZO TOYAMA

OFFICE:
16, 2-Chome, Kabuto-Cho,
Nihombashi-Ku,
TOKYO
Tel: Kayabacho (66) [illegible]

AIR COMMANDER EXHORTS SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS

Must Accomplish Heavy Task To Feel at Ease Even After Heroic Death

By T. TOGO and N. NAITO
Of the Military Press Corps

SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS BASE IN SOUTH KYUSHU, July 17.—"Unless you accomplish your objectives, you will not be freed from your responsibilities even after your death," thus declared a certain Commander at the base in the course of his special instructions given to the youths of the Special Attack Corps.

In parallel with the exertion of utmost efforts in completing the air bases in the Okinawa area, the enemy air force intensified its raids with aircraft based in the Okinawas and the Marianas on the Japanese bases in Kyushu for the use of special attack planes. There is no room for doubt that the enemy task forces will aggravate their action. However, fully utilizing the time insured by the Japanese Forces on the Okinawa Islands, preparations for conducting smashing attacks against the enemy task forces have been under way at the groups of air bases of the Special Attack Corps.

Just at the time when the Japanese Forces must grasp the right opportunity to strike at the enemy, the Commander gave instructions to all the members of the Special Attacks Corps. Upon hearing the instructions, the Commander at the base said, "Resort to special means in performing your duties. We are burning with a superb fighting spirit upon realizing the fact that Japan today faces the most critical moment, the like of which has never been witnessed in the history of the Japanese Empire. The responsibility of smashing the enemy invaders must be shouldered by our unit. There is no doubt that much is expected of us in annihilating the enemy task forces.

"All of you must conduct special attacks against the enemy with the Commander in the lead. Unless you accomplish your objectives, you will not be freed from your responsibilities even after your death. Exert your utmost and mobilize all your faculties in the prosecution of the war." Continuing he said, "The mission entrusted to this unit is heavy and cannot be compared with any others. I feel greatly honored to have this mission entrusted to our unit. I should like to pledge to perform my weighty mission of annihilating the enemy task forces by massing all available strength and thus to place the Imperial Mind at ease."

"Be sure to contact the enemy force and then score accurate hits. In order to prepare yourself to score accurate hits, all the crew members of the special attack planes and the ground crew as well must make special and intensified efforts."

2 UNITS WHICH ATTACKED MAL AIRFIELD HONORED

Hit Enemy Hard in 20 Onslaughts Against Powerful Enemy Base

The Japanese Forces operating along the northern coast of New Guinea are ably displaying the supreme fighting spirit of the Imperial Forces by attacking the stubbornly defended enemy positions and blasting them on every hand. In this connection, the Asai Unit and a unit attached thereto have been commended by their commander for destroying the enemy positions, says a July 17 Domei dispatch from a southern front base.

COMMENDATION

The Asai Unit and a Unit Attached Thereto

The above units, under the command of Captain Heiji Asai, operating as a first-line company, achieved considerable war results in over 20 attacks against the Mal air base, overcoming many obstacles and hardships and attacking the enemy positions always with the most vigorous fighting spirit, for two months from the beginning of May.

Especially, around May 8, in three well-prepared and fierce shock attacks, they succeeded in breaking into the most stubborn of the enemy air base positions, threw the enemy into great confusion, and accounted for over 60 men killed and wounded and achieved a further war result of well over 10 bivouacs set ablaze or blown up, contributing the prime factor toward the destruction of the enemy positions at Mal.

Under the able direction of Captain Asai they fought fiercely in absolute solidarity and with an unshakable fighting spirit. They are a worthy example for the 100,00,000 people in carrying out their duty and for other units.

The Commander.

The Mitsubishi Bank,
Limited

CAPTIAL .... ¥[illegible]

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)

Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—38 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities of home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumitsu Nakayama, Esq. Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥[illegible]
Reserves .... [illegible]

Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ... [illegible]
Capital Paid-up ..... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Mihara, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Tobata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Yokohama Branch
Honcho 2-chome
Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]

Tokyo Branch
Tel.: Marunouchi (23) [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] DECISIVE BATTLE [illegible] DISCUSSED BY TOKUTOMI

Famous Commentator Gives Frank Views of Contributing Factors

The annihilation of the enemy in the decisive battle to be fought on the Japanese mainland is discussed in a series of three articles contributed to the Mainichi by Iichiro Tokutomi, who is widely known by his pen-name, "Soho." Above all, he desires to see the Government taking steps at once to realize a condition which would permit the 100,000,000 people, including the military, the officials, and the civilians, to display their full power in this coming battle. He enumerates nine things which he feels Japan must do if she is to be absolutely sure of victory. His article follows:

At the outset of my article let me say: whether we like it or not, we will have to fight a decisive battle on our mainland; there is no other course open to us.

And once we have determined to fight the battle on the Japanese mainland we have no choice except that of winning it in a thorough manner. We have to win under any circumstances. And we are confident that we have the power to win that battle. To that end, it behooves us to utilize every possible means.

Below, I will discuss how we are to win the battle of the Japanese mainland. I am afraid I shall be a little lengthy. It is my hope, however, that all those who are as concerned as I am in the ultimate decision will have the patience to bear with me until I have expressed my views; if, then, they decide that I am in need of advice, I hope they will be prompt to give it me.

Let bygones be bygones.

This is no time for me to be despondent, or to be indignant, or to be complaining, or to be bothering my brains because my opinions were not accepted and acted upon. I can only feel penitent for my feeble power.

But to us, who are facing a decisive battle to be fought on our mainland, the loss of the main Okinawa Island is not something to which we may be indifferent. I do not propose here to make a final disposition of the Okinawa battle. But we must be clear about what we gained from it and, at the same time, about what we lost by it.

Unparalleled Achievements

Let us see first what we gained. The history of the Okinawa Garrison Unit, which, isolated and unaided fought heroically over a period of 80 days, was one which has been written in blood. The achievements of the Unit are almost without parallel in present or past history. They will stand out for ages as a record of which the Yamato race may justly be proud.

The Unit killed or wounded 80,000 men of the enemy; it sent to the bottom of the sea or otherwise incapacitated as many as 600 enemy naval and other vessels. Such is the record of the Unit, whose deeds struck terror into the heart of the enemy as never before and at the same time upset his plans greatly, if not completely. This is a gain of which special note must be taken.

There is a further gain. The Unit's accomplishments have given us confidence about the tactics of war peculiar to Japan—that is to say, we have become clearer in our minds about how to triumph over the enemy in the decisive battle to be fought on the Japanese mainland.

With all this in mind, we can readily understand what Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki meant when he said: "The loss of the Okinawas was not a defeat. Outwardly we appear to have suffered a reverse; but inwardly from the spiritual point of view, we won a victory."

For the enemy, the Okinawa campaign was a hard one. But he gained his end. I am not concerned here about the manner in which he managed to do this. There is the fact that the Okinawas, which made up one of the 43 prefectures which together with one "to," one "do" and two "fu" form Japan, is now in the hands of the enemy. The Nimitz command has four things to say to show the value the Okinawas have from a strategic point of view:

1) The Okinawa campaign has given America a base from which to operate to give protection to bombers and fighters engaged in the invasion of China or Japan or both.

2) The campaign has given America a base for naval vessels.

3) It has given America an advance supply base.

4) The Okinawas are of importance as a base from which to conduct a supplementary war of attrition in which bombing on a large scale and a sea and aerial blockade will be used as principal weapons.

Value as Enemy Base

It was because the enemy was cognizant of the value of the Okinawas as a base that he attacked the islands at all and that at a tremendous cost in lives and in face of overwhelming difficulties. The Times pointed out that the occupation of the main Okinawa Island at once reduced the shortest distance, of 1,300 miles, intervening between the nearest air base for operations against Japan and its object to one-third. It said that account should be taken of the fact that, apart from the U.S. air force on the island being strengthened, the power possessed by ship-based planes, great numbers of light bombers, fighters, medium-sized bombers and fighter-bombers, operating from bases further away, would take part in aerial operations against Japan. It emphasized that the U.S. would have to greatly intensify aerial operations against Japan immediately after the termination of organized land fighting on the main Okinawa Island.

The Okinawa battle taught us a great lesson. It also gave us confidence in ourselves. At the same time it taught the enemy a great lesson about the Japanese Forces, if it did not enhance his confidence a fact which must not be overlooked.

I am not going to cry over spilt milk. I cannot but recall a passage in an announcement made by the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in the Shuho, at the time of the commencement of the Okinawa campaign, to the effect that the significance of the campaign was not simply that it was a battle to attack and defend the Okinawas, but also that it was of such grave importance that it would decide the entire future of the war between Japan and America. I also cannot help recalling to my mind the remark that it was necessary to bear in mind that if we neglected this god-sent opportunity, the conditions for our future operations would be dangerously impaired.

Must Face Facts

Speaking plainly, we must like men recognize as losses what we have actually lost and as blows, what have actually been blows. And then we must make a greater demonstration of our power of resistance, and rise to greater heights of courage. In short we should take steps to overcome our difficulties.

At the risk of digressing from the subject, I state that since the withdrawal of our forces from Guadalcanal in August 1942 all things turning unfavorably to our people have been explained by attributing them to what was termed "turning to advance." As a matter of fact, at this time last year that is early in July in the 19th year of Showa, when Saipan Island was already in danger, we heard the remark made that there would be no occasion for anxiety over the loss of a tiny island like Saipan, so long as there was in Japan the tactics peculiar to it, of letting the enemy cut our flesh in order to cut his bones. Yet Saipan Island, like Taiwan and the Okinawas, was already little different from Japan Proper. The words, that the enemy should not be allowed to possess the island under any circumstances, were uttered to the writer of this article by a personage who was in a most responsible position in the civil and military affairs of the nation at that time.

All the people of Japan are now fully aware what the loss of Saipan Island has meant to us. Can we not say that the result of the acquirement by the enemy of Saipan Island enabled him on one hand to successively dominate the situation on Leyte, on Luzon, and rest of the Philippines, and, on the other, to advance, with the speed of a pot rolling down a roof, to the Marianas, to Yiojima, and to the Okinawas, threatening to turn into ashes half of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other cities. Is there any reason why we should take the position that the loss of tiny Saipan Island is no source of anxiety to us?

People Must Be Aroused

Nothing is further from my mind than to harp upon things that happened in the past and to complain about them.

But I think I am not far wrong in saying that it is because the words "Turning to advance" led us astray by causing us to regard the damage sustained by us as being of little consequence that the people now are not conscious of being under an emergency, although they are as a matter of fact under it; and the whole situation suggests that the people are sleeping with a time bomb as a pillow.

For the reasons stated already, I say again that the damage sustained by us on the Okinawas was never immaterial. There certainly is no necessity of concealing the document of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters now. The authorities only spoke plainly of things which were truths. It is up to us to make an honest recognition of this.

But the Japanese are traditionally a people with resilience. In normal times they sometimes do things which are disconcerting. But it is one of their greatest characteristics that in case of a national emergency they voluntarily and enthusiastically die for the country. This is the reason why I think that there is no cause for apprehension about the consequences of disclosing to the people the facts of the situation as they are. Tell the people everything. Then I am convinced that they will not be disheartened, granting that what is told them is the truth.

There was no intent to do harm on the part of those who refused to attach any great importance to Saipan at the time the enemy was moving to acquire it. They assumed that position because they feared that the people would be disappointed if they were told the truth. The lesson taught by the Okinawa fighting is that such concern is not only worthless but also does positive harm. We would say to the authorities for the future that they might dismiss from their minds any fear that the people will be dejected and lose hope if they are given the whole truth.

Now we are to fight the enemy on our mainland. It is not to be expected that the enemy will feel about this battle as he did in the past fighting on isolated islands. Attu, Makin, Tarawa, Saipan, Tinian, Omiyajima, Peliliu, Leyte, Luzon, and the main Okinawa Island were, all of them, water in a reservoir, so to speak, although varying in size. Attu and the main Okinawa Island, differing in size, are without a doubt water in a reservoir. Draw it out and there will be no more of it.

Not Isolated Island

But the enemy is a river. He is a fount. The more water you draw, the more it comes. Thus have the battles on isolated islands been fought.

In a battle fought on our mainland, it is impossible for the enemy to make the entire mainland an isolated island, however skilful his strategy may be. One need not refer to Sun Tze to see that in a battle on our mainland, we will be the subject and the enemy the object. The enemy has said that the war against Japan is essentially a war of supplies. In saying that, he has admitted the fact that he is experiencing the same sort of bottle-neck that presented itself to the invading Mongolians in the battle of Bunei and of Koan.

It is possible to think that the enemy means to fulfil the object of making a landing on the Japanese mainland after he has on the one hand snatched mastery of the air and taken steps designed to blockade Japan from the air, and on the other, he has gained command of the sea and taken steps designed to blockade Japan from the sea, and after he has harassed us with attacks effected by air and by water.

But a past experience is such as to teach us to meet the enemy by shattering his illusion that ells can always be found under a willow tree. Japan is now united. The entire land has been made into barracks. All the people have been turned into soldiers. Under the National Volunteer Corps Law which has been proclaimed, all males from 15 to 60 and all females from 17 to 40 are to belong to the Corps. If need be, the age limits should be disregarded as a matter of fact. People who have any life left in them are to have the glory of shielding the Throne as members of the Imperial Army. We should not be afraid in the least degree even if the enemy rained upon our heads all the iron in the world. The enemy may try to isolate areas on our mainland which is long and narrow. We should not be affected in the least, since measures are in force enabling each of the various regions of our mainland to be self-supplying, self-governing, self-existent, and autonomous. We are the last to be nonplussed by any such move by the enemy.

Strategy Against Enemy

The only thing for which we have a wish concerns the method of conducting operations against the enemy. We are laymen. But commonsense tells us that there are three ways in which we can deal with the enemy. The first way is to smash the enemy in the neighboring waters of Japan. The second is to beat the enemy at the water's edge at the time when he tries to land. The third is to knock the enemy about in a plain battle after he has landed.

All three plans have merits and demerits. All three depend for success upon the particular circumstances. But we consider the first plan the best, the second, the second best, and the third way, the third best.

When the enemy actually gets near to our mainland, we would make sure of sending him to the bottom of the sea by sending "arrows from a distance," as if we were in ancient times. When this happens, that will, I believe, be the time when the Special Attack Corps will make a full display of their prowess.

It was not the first plan, nor the third; but the second, the way of smashing the enemy at the water's edge that was most successful when adopted in the battle of Bunei and of Koan, as the history of the battles shows.

By saying this, I do not want to give the idea that we are afraid of meeting the enemy in a land battle. My idea is that it is better to annihilate the enemy before he has landed than to annihilate ~~him in~~ a land battle. I have a conviction that the military authorities, who have given considerable attention to the decisive battle to be fought on the Japanese mainland for at least two years in the past, will take the requisite action when the enemy actually invades our mainland.

(To Be Continued)

His Majesty Donates Gift for the Relief Of Interned Japanese

With the aim of extending relief to Japanese in enemy countries, His Majesty the Emperor graciously donated a monetary gift to the Commission for the Benefit of Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries. At the general meeting of the Commission held at the Imperial Hotel at noon on Tuesday, the Imperial gift was accepted with awe and trepidation. At the meeting, Hachiro Arita, President of the Commission, and Minister Tadakatsu Suzuki gave addresses, and following that a pledge was made to exert further efforts for the relief of fellow-countrymen in enemy countries. Through the good offices of the Japanese Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Imperial act of benevolence is to be immediately conveyed to the Japanese who are now detained in enemy countries or living collectively at various relocation camps.

KAIBARA EKKEN

The scene is laid on board a small ship, plying between the Japanese ports of Nagato and Chikuzen; the time being the middle of the seventeenth century.

Among the passengers grouped on deck, enjoying the hot sun and balmy air, happens a loquacious Samurai, who starts lecturing his fellows upon the ethics of the great Confucius. At first every one listens, but as he drones on, they vote him an intolerable bore, and gradually slip away, until at last he is left with an audience of only one.

But this solitary person, by his attentive attitude, more than atones for the rudeness of the others; not a word escapes him, not a gesture, until, finally the lecturer, flushed with his own exertions, comes forward, and condescendingly enquires the name of the one man capable of appreciating the discourse.

"Kaibara Ekken" is the quiet answer.

On which the noisy person shamefacedly realizes that for the last hour or so he has been endeavoring to instruct the most celebrated teacher of the age.

The above incident, though insignificant in itself, tells us something about the personality of one who all his life taught the great virtues of love and humility, and whose many works have exerted a supreme influence in up-building the moral character of the people of Japan during the past two hundred and fifty years.

Kaibara Atsunobu, surnamed Ekken, was born in the seventh year of Kanei (1629) in the city of Fukuoka, province of Chikuzen.

His father was physician to the court of Prince Kuroda, his two elder brothers, no mean scholars; consequently, he had the opportunity from earliest childhood of acquiring knowledge.

At the early age of eight, Ekken commenced studying under one of his brothers, showing a remarkably retentive memory; while in his twenty-first year he was sent to Kyoto, then the seat of the Imperial court, for what in England would correspond to a university course. After studying there for three years, he returned to his own province, to teach in the private school of the Prince. There for 40 years he remained, serving three Kuroda Princes in succession. On his seventieth birthday he retired into private life, in order to spend the remaining years of his life in literary work. The majority of his books are the product of that period, six volumes of books on meditation alone being completed in his eighty-fourth year, the year he died.

If the Nara-Heian period (650 to 1,000) is the golden age of Japanese classics, the Tokugawa or Yedo period is that of the Chinese.

Since its first introduction in the reign of Onin Tenno (A.D. 284) Chinese learning and Confucianism never flourished in our country as it did in the early half of the Yedo period.

Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was not only a great statesman and soldier, but also a patron of literature and art: he it was who revived the learning which, during the 400 years of perpetual warfare, had been all but lost, even in the monasteries themselves. To Confucian scholars he gave every encouragement, and during his reign Chinese learning became the legitimate study of the Samurai class, Chinese calligraphy the official medium. While the ethics of Confucius were the recognized standard of morality, it followed that those who became most adept in their study rose from whatever position they were formerly in, to become councillors and officers of the Shogun's court, or the chief advisers of minor feudal lords.

The seventeenth century is so rich with the names of great scholars and teachers, such as Hayashi Razan, who was honored by the personal favor of Iyeyasu; Fujiwara Seika, Yamazaki, Ansai, Ito Zinsai, Kinoshita Zunan, Arai Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso, that it is very difficult to say exactly what position Ekken occupies amongst them. Neither as philosopher or scholar was he the equal of some of his contemporaries, nor was he the greatest writer; but as a teacher and a social reformer, he can easily claim precedence of all the men of his day.

As mentioned above, the peaceful reigns of Iyeyasu and his successors gave a great impetus to learning among the men of the ruling class, nevertheless, the common people were but little enlightened by this influx of foreign learning, for they had neither teachers nor books, that is books which they could read, no scholar of the period having the courage to write even an explanatory note of a Confucian text in the Japanese characters, which were contemptuously referred to as Onnamoji, or women's letters.

The people of England had their Bibles in the fourteenth century, but written in Latin, and consequently sealed to the great mass of the population, until John Wycliffe gave them the first translation in English. Similarly, Japan in Ekken's time had its Four Classics and Five Kings; but written in Chinese characters, and consequently unintelligible to the people. Ekken it was who finally broke the tradition of the scholars, and wrote his books on the ethics, in Kana mixed with easy Chinese characters, which would be intelligible to the bulk of the people.

The following extract from one of his Ten Precepts vividly illustrates the motive which led him into this new departure in the field of literature:

"The ways of Heaven and Earth and the Path of Mankind are written in the Books of the Sages. . . . Those who read them can distinguish between the true and the false, as easily as in daytime they can distinguish between white and black. But alas! . . . our people are not well acquainted with the Chinese letters in which they are written . . . and the people in the provinces have no teachers. . . . To instruct the common people with the original books is no easy matter. . . . Methinks the teachings of the Sages are both high and deep, and to explain them with the women's letters is like looking at the Heavens through a small tube, or sounding the depths of the ocean with a reed. Yet, in order to reach even the most distant place, one has to start from where one is. . . . Consequently, though knowing that my attempt will be laughed at by all the scholarly men of the age, I have written this book plainly in plain letters.

"The blessings, which Heaven has showered upon me are numerous, in spite of the fact that I have done nothing to deserve His great kindness. May my humble attempt to teach the poor and ignorant atone for a small fraction of my sins against Him whose treasures I have wasted in the many years of my existence."

Contrary to Ekken's own expectation, this new literary style was at once recognized by the learned men as the most effective means of teaching the poor and humble, and to promulgate Confucianism. The foremost of those who followed his example were two great scholars of the Shogun's court, Arai Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso.

Once this plain yet vigorous style was adopted by men of such reputation, there was nothing to stop its being popularized, book after book being written to promote the knowledge of the people. Today the names of Ekken, Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso are remembered, not only as the great scholars of the Yedo period, but also as the pioneers of the modern style in writing.

The best known of Ekken's books written in this style are: Onna Daigaku (The great learning for women) and Ten Precepts of Ekken. In these books he explains in a plain and fatherly manner numerous texts selected from the works of the Sages. The influence of Onna Daigaku has been tremendous and extended well into the closing years of the Yedo period. Indeed, less than twenty-five years ago, it was still considered a woman's inseparable companion.

Though Onna Daigaku is seldom to be found in the Japanese home of today, being considered too humiliating for women, yet The Ten Precepts of Ekken still hold a high place among the books on morals.

Among the scholars of the period were two schools of thought, that of Chu and of Wang Yang Ming. The former believed that no man can reach the highest by intuition alone, but must follow the precepts of the Sages; while the latter taught that a man should search his innermost heart for guidance, holding that all a pure and selfless heart. In brief, good and proper actions spring from the latter wanted to be free from the thousands of rites and ceremonial laws which had been laid down by long-dead Sages, and so obtain free scope for their own thoughts and actions.

Ekken adhered to the Chu philosophy, which he considered to be the nearest to that of Confucius and Mencius, and disdained the other as illegitimate learning. Yet he was far from being, like so many of his contemporaries, a blind conservative. In his Book on Doubts, he quotes many sayings of Chu with which he was in disagreement. He writes, "Let us not be afraid to doubt even the sayings of the Ancients, if they are doubtful, but let us hold fast to those we believe to be true."

In regard to Buddhism, he writes, "He who follows Buddha is not only an undutiful son toward his fathers, but a sinner in the sight of Heaven and the Gods."

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, July 18

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The burning war spirit of our people has reached new heights as an enemy task force has attacked with its deck planes the Kanto and Tohoku districts and the Hokkaido, mainly raiding air bases and military installations besides bombarding the cities of Kamaishi and Muroran.

At this juncture, the Air Force Commander at a southern base issued to the Special Attack Corps under his command stern instruction with the following introduction: "The decisive battle on the mainland is imminent. Whether our country will succeed in smashing the enemy task force or not will depend on our efforts. The great responsibility of smashing the enemy task force is being placed on our shoulders.

In conclusion, the Commander ordered: "Let all members, of our units, with each commanding officer in the lead, be Special Attack Corps. Unless their objective is achieved, they cannot be exonerated from responsibility even at the cost of their lives. Let all the available wisdom and strength of the entire force of our units be given full play and no reserve strength must be left unused in this battle."

Our Special Attack Corps are set to smash the enemy task force which is continuing reckless attacks on this country. The present situation may be described as the moment when the arrow is about to be released. The members of the Special Attack Corps have absolutely no regard to the matter of life or death. They are imbued with the sense of responsibility of "being unable to be exonerated from responsibility even at the cost of their lives, unless their objective is accomplished." When our officers and men are under such a spiritual condition, there can be no room for doubt as to the outcome of the war.

Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, Director of the Aircraft Production Board, recently issued a statement expressing the conviction that if our people with their death-defying efforts can produce a sufficient volume of aircraft as required by the Army and Navy, it will be definitely within the realm of possibility that we should be able not only to smash the enemy task force but completely destroy the enemy air bases in the Marianas, Yiojima Island and the Okinawa Islands.

The enemy is now making all-out pletely destroy the enemy air bases in the Okinawa Islands with the intention to mass these thousands of planes and carry out thoroughgoing bombing attacks on the mainland by utilizing the experience of Major-General Doolittle and other American air commanders who directed the air attacks against Germany. Judging from the damage done by B-29's from the Marianas, it will be unnecessary for us to have any explanation how fierce will be the raids by enemy planes after the completion of the air bases in the Okinawas and what fate will befall us.

The severe blow at the hands of our Special Attack Corps to be given the enemy task force now operating near our coast would no doubt be a serious setback to the enemy's future campaign. On the other hand, with the progress of the construction of the enemy air bases in the Okinawas, the decisive air battles, wih the mainland as the [illegible] of fighting, will become all the [illegible] intensified. In coping with enemy air attack, there is no way for us except to oppose the enemy air force with our own.

Here the issue of quantity and volume will come to be [illegible]. Even though the enemy's production power is several times greater than that of ours, the enemy planes have to be sent over an extended supply line of 5,000 nautical miles to the war front. But on our side, the skies over the Mainland themselves will be turned into a decisive battleground and the production factories will be directly connected with the decisive battleground. And the one plane now produced will immediately become the one plane for the decisive battle.

THE ORIENTAL CULTURAL SOCIETY WISHES TO INVITE ALL TO THE
16TH ANNUAL SUMMER COLLEGE

Schedul

At:

Karuizawa Church	July	21	22	23	24	25
Kawaguchi (Lake Kawaguchi)	August	3	4	5	6	7
Hakone	August	10	11	12	13	14
Sengokubara	August	20	21	22	..	..

Faculty

Prof. YOSHITARO NEGISHI
Prof. HISAO TANABE
Prof. ASATARO GOTO
Prof. YOSAI TAKEWAKI
Dr. VICTOR FRENE
Dr. H. ZACHERT
Dr. K. NAKAMURA

Guest Speakers

Admiral EISUKE YAMAMOTO
Admiral TAKESHI TAKARABE
General SADAO ARAKI
Dr. H. FURUUCHI

(Admission Free)

NITTO BLACK TEA

Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"

TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA, NIPPON

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

RELIABLE young man, speaking foreign languages, immediately wanted for embassy service. Please state qualifications.
Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED cook-amah desires position in foreign family. Willing to go to any sokai place.
Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking Japanese lady, middle aged, college graduate, with knowledge of typing and shorthand, seeks a position in any capacity in any place.
Apply Box 161, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

SEIKO wriest watch to exchange with any kind of pocket watch.
Apply Box 168, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED house for single person with cook in Shiba-ku from August 1.
Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A PAIR of Binoculars, German make, small size, in perfect condition with leather case.
Apply Box 159, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Parr Whisky, one bottle, for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 155, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE stopwatch (German made), for sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGER sewing machine, electric; dinner set, 98 pcs. new; baby's bath and dressing table; 6 pairs of lady's shoes, high heel, size 36, practically new; one pair of skis; 2 tennis rackets for sale or in exchange for foodstuffs. Please apply House 1240, Karuizawa.

WHISKIES: Suntry, Nikka and Admiral, one bottle each, 12 years old, for sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition. Also one standard typewriter (German make), practically new and in good condition. Both for immediate sale.
Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BEDS, single, either steel or wood, with mattresses, wanted immediately. We will arrange transportation. Please state particulars and prices.
Apply Box 151, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CINE-PROJECTOR "Filmo" 16 m.m. in perfect condition. Please state particulars and price.
Apply Box 158, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE, men's suiting materials wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to Genjiro Sato ([illegible]), Main Street, Karuizawa. (Next to [illegible]).

IMMEDIATELY wanted: motorcycle, Harley-Davidson or Indian, with side car. Please apply Chubu Nippon Shimbun-sha, 'shomu-bu,' 5 Ginza Nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku. Telephone: Ginza (57) 5555-9.

POCKET watch, Nardin, Longines or Omega in perfect condition. Singer sewing machine, electric or foot, trunk and suitcase.
Apply Box 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for man, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make, summer suit.
Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, electric phonographs, [illegible] machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours [illegible]. Rhythm-sha, 2 [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

[illegible]

K. [illegible], D.D.S. [illegible] bridge and [illegible] work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. [illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg. [illegible] Marunouchi [illegible].

[illegible]

MASSEUR and masseuse [illegible] Tel. Shiba [illegible].

[illegible]

PROF. Dr. [illegible] English and German [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays [illegible] Building [illegible] Tel. Kyobashi [illegible].

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥53.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1945

Chungking's Failure As a Major Power

Chungking is said to have played the role of an "honest broker" at the San Francisco Conference. Standing between the positions taken by the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, the Chungking delegation at this Conference helped to alleviate the opposition among these three Powers and promoted the attainment of an understanding among them so as to enable them to effect a compromise. Thus Chungking is considered to have rendered an important service in helping to bring the San Francisco Conference safely to a successful conclusion. In fact, it is reported that the appointment of Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking's chief delegate to the San Francisco Conference, as President of the Executive Yuan prior to the close of the Conference, was determined to a great extent by the marked ability which he showed in contributing toward the enhancement of Chungking's international prestige at San Francisco.

It is ironical, however, that Chungking merely played the role of a "broker" at the San Francisco Conference. It was a role hardly worthy of a Great Power, which Chungking claims to be. It proves that the status of Chungking as a Great Power included among the "Big Four" is a purely nominal one, a status artificially accorded in consideration of an ulterior purpose in accordance with the late President Roosevelt's deliberate policy rather than a status arising naturally from Chungking's real international position.

If Chungking had no legitimate assertions to make nor logical demands to be attained, it would have been quite justifiable for it to have adhered to the role of a mediator at the San Francisco Conference. But this was not the case. For the sake of China as well as for the sake of all Asia, there were many positive demands which Chungking should have advanced, demands which should have been attained by all means. By failing to press these demands, confining its efforts merely to acting as a mediator between the demands of other countries, Chungking failed in its responsibility and proved that it does not in fact live up to the status of the Great Power which has been accorded it in form.

Chungking's responsibility and opportunity were indeed great; for it was the only Asiatic country which was represented at the San Francisco Conference. True, India and the Philippines dispatched delegates to the Conference, but these were nominated by Britain and the United States, respectively, and simply acted as their tools. They did not represent the peoples of India and the Philippines. Burma, Thailand, and the various nations of Indo-China and the Indonesian regions had no delegates at the Conference. Chungking was accordingly in a position to represent not only China but the inhabitants of all Asia and to make demands on their behalf. A truly Great Power should have been cognizant of this responsibility. Chungking, however, paid no attention to this important fact, and it is doubtful if T. V. Soong had the slightest idea of the existence of such a responsibility.

The greatest demand of Asia toward the rest of the world is the demand for freedom. The countless masses occupying the vast territory of Asia, who have groaned under the tyranny of Britain, the Netherlands, and France for many centuries, demand independence. It is a well known fact that movements for independence among these oppressed peoples, numbering upward of one thousand millions, have had a long history, in some cases extending over some two centuries and in any case having a background of several decades. Often these movements have developed into affairs entailing the shedding of blood. That such movements as these were not brought before the attention of the San Francisco Conference attests to Chungking's dereliction of duty.

The demand for independence is the supreme demand of the whole of Asia. This is why one of the war objective of Japan is the emancipation of all the oppressed peoples of Asia. The San Francisco Conference offered a good occasion for presenting this demand for Asia's emancipation to the attention of the world. The Indian people understood this situation, and accordingly sent their own unofficial delegation to agitate on the Indian problem in opposition to the official delegates appointed by the Viceroy of India. The various peoples of Southern Asia also understood the situation, and that is why they watched with bated breath to see what the San Francisco Conference would do about the colonial problem.

The Indian problem, however, was not taken up for discussion at the San Francisco Conference. Despite the attempt which Foreign Commissar Molotov, the chief Soviet delegate, made to introduce this question to the Conference, none of the other major Powers, not even Chungking, evinced any willingness to take up this matter. As Prime Minister Churchill declared prior to the Conference, matters affecting the status of the British possessions were not to be discussed at the Conference.

Although in regard to general colonial questions the San Francisco Conference manifested some elements of progressiveness in providing for a system of "trusteeship", this system holds out no promise to the peoples of Asia. For the arrangement provides that the system of trusteeship is to be extended to (1) territories which were placed under the mandate system following the last World War, (2) territories which are to be taken from the nations defeated in the present war, and (3) colonial territories which may be placed under trusteeship at the initiative of the governing Power.

It is hardly likely that Britain, the Netherlands, and France, who hold the largest colonial possessions in Asia, will ever voluntarily give up their possessions and place them under the trusteeship system on their own initiative. Indeed it is clear that they are manifesting just the opposite tendency. On the assumption that they will emerge victorious in the present war, these Powers think that there is no danger of their ever losing their colonies. Thus the peoples of Asia who are included in the colonies of the Allied nations will be excluded from the application of the trusteeship system. The introduction of the trusteeship system will, therefore, merely tend to solidify the permanent holding of the present colonies, instead of emancipating the colonies and enabling the oppressed races to attain their independence.

Chungking, as one of the four Great Powers of the world and as one of the sponsors of the San Francisco Conference, should have been in a position to prevent the Conference from developing in such a direction and to have contributed to an enlightened settlement of the problem of colonies. If Chungking had actually represented the desires of the Chinese people, who, in seeking freedom and independence for themselves, naturally sympathize with the desire for freedom and independence on the part of all the peoples of Asia, the Chungking delegates at San Francisco should have championed the common cause of all Asiatics. Instead, however, T. V. Soong and the other Chungking delegates showed almost no interest in this primary problem of Asia. They were interested solely in courting the favor of the United States and Britain by acting as their broker. Under the circumstances, how can any of the peoples of Asia recognize Chungking as a major Power?

The Lookout

It was the dear lady's first ride in a taxi, and she watched with growing anxiety the driver continually putting his hand outside the car as a signal to the following traffic.

"Young man," she finally said, "you look after that car of yours, and watch where you're going. I'll tell you when it starts raining."

Of Course

Son: "What is congenial employment, dad?"

Dad: "Anything that pays a bigger salary."

THE STORY OF MING-Y

One of China's Oldest and Best Known Novels

Chinese literature is one of the oldest, most varied, and extensive in the world, but though it includes a vast number of works on philosophy, religion, medicine, poetry, and drama, it is comparatively poor in the realm of pure fiction, the novel and the short story. It appears that the narrative, related for its own sake alone, was held in contempt.

There is, however, an outstanding exception, in the form of collections of brief tales, entitled the Kin-Kou-Ki-Kuan, or Marvelous Tales, Ancient and Modern, some forty short stories by a number of anonymous writers, brought together some time during the Fifteenth Century A.D.

The Story of Ming-Y is one of the most celebrated of the Marvellous Tales, Ancient and Modern.—Editor.

I

Five hundred years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Houng-Wou, whose dynasty was Ming, there lived in the city of Kwang-tchau-fu, a man celebrated for his learning and for his piety, named Tien-Pelou. This Tien-Pelou had one son, a beautiful boy, who for scholarship and for bodily grace and for polite accomplishments had no superior among the youths of his age. And his name was Ming-Y.

Now when the lad was in his eighteenth summer, it came to pass that Pelou, his father, was appointed Inspector of Public Instruction of the city of Tching-tou; and Ming-Y accompanied his parents thither. Near the city of Tching-tou lived a rich man of rank, a high commissioner of the government, whose name was Tchang, and who wanted to find a worthy teacher for his children. On hearing of the arrival of the new Inspector of Public Instruction, the noble Tchang visited him to obtain advice in this matter; and happening to meet and converse with Pelou's accomplished son, immediately engaged Ming-Y as a private tutor for his family.

Now as the house of this Lord Tchang was situated several miles from town, it was deemed best that Ming-Y should abide in the house of his employer. Accordingly the youth made ready all things necessary for his new sojourn and his parents, bidding him farewell, counseled him wisely, and cited to him the words of Lao-tsu and of the ancient sages:

"By a beautiful face the world is filled with love; but Heaven may never be deceived thereby. Shouldst thou behold a woman coming from the East, look thou to the West; shouldst thou perceive a maiden approaching from the West, turn thy eyes to the East."

If Ming-Y did not heed this counsel in after days, it was only because of his youth and the thoughtlessness of a naturally joyous heart.

And he departed to abide in the house of Lord Tchang, while the autumn passed, and the winter also.

When the time of the second moon of spring was drawing near, and that happy day which the Chinese call Hoa-tchao, or "The Birthday of a Hundred Flowers," a longing came upon Ming-Y to see his parents; and he opened his heart to the good Tchang, who not only gave him the permission he desired, but also pressed into his hand a silver gift of two ounces, thinking that the lad might wish to bring some little momento to his father and mother. For it is the Chinese custom, on the feast of Hoa-tchao, to make presents to friends and relations.

That day all the air was drowsy with blossom perfume, and vibrant with the droning of bees. It seemed to Ming-Y that the path he followed had not been trodden by any other for many long years; the grass was tall upon it; vast trees on either side interlocked their mighty and mossgrown arms above him beshadowing the way; but the leafy obscurities quivered with birdsong, and the deep vistas of the wood were glorified by vapors of gold, and odorous with flower-breathings as a temple with incense. The dreamy joy of the day entered into the heart of Ming-Y; and he sat him down among the young blossoms, under the branches swaying against the violet sky, to drink in the perfume and the light, and to enjoy the great sweet silence. Even while thus reposing, a sound caused him to turn his eyes toward a shady place where wild peach-trees were in bloom; and he beheld a young woman, beautiful as the pinkening blossoms themselves, trying to hide among them. Though he looked for a moment only, Ming-Y could not avoid discerning the loveliness of her face, the golden purity of her complexion, and the brightness of her long eyes that sparkled under a pair of brows as daintily curved as the wings of the silk-worm butterfly outspread. Ming-Y at once turned his gaze away, and rising quickly, proceeded on his journey. But so much embarrassed did he feel at the idea of those charming eyes peeping at him through the leaves, that he suffered the money he had been carrying in his sleeve to fall, without being aware of it. A few moments later he heard the patter of light feet running behind him, and a woman's voice calling him by name. Turning his face in great surprise, he saw a comely servant-maid, who said to him, "Sir, my mistress bade me pick up and return to you this silver which you dropped upon the road." Ming-Y thanked the girl gracefully, and requested her to convey his compliments to her mistress. Then he proceeded on his way through the perfumed silence, athwart the shadows that dreamed along the forgotten path, dreaming himself also, and feeling his heart beating with strange quickness at the thought of the beautiful being that he had seen.

It was just such another day when Ming-Y, returning by the same path, paused once more at the spot where the gracious figure had momentarily appeared before him. But this time he was surprised to perceive, through a long vista of immense trees, a dwelling that had previously escaped his notice—a country residence, not large, yet elegant to an unusual degree. The bright blue tiles of its curved and serrated double roof, rising above the foliage, seemed to blend their color with the luminous azure of the day; the green-and-gold designs of its carved porticos were exquisite artistic mockeries of leaves and flowers bathed in sunshine. And at the summit of the terrace-steps before it, guarded by great porcelain tortoises, Ming-Y saw standing the mistress of the mansion—the idol of his passionate fancy—accompanied by the same waiting-maid who had borne to her his message of gratitude. While Ming-Y looked, he perceived that their eyes were upon him; they smiled and conversed together as if speaking about him; and, shy though he was, the youth found courage to salute the fair one from a distance. To his astonishment, the young servant beckoned him to approach; and opening a rustic gate half veiled by trailing plants bearing crimson flowers, Ming-Y advanced along the verdant alley leading to the terrace, with mingled feelings of surprise and timid joy. As he drew near, the beautiful lady withdrew from sight; but the maid waited at the broad steps to receive him, and said as he ascended:

"Sir, my mistress understands you wish to thank her for the trifling service she recently bade me do you, and requests that you will enter the house, as she knows you already by repute, and desires to have the pleasure of bidding you good-day."

Ming-Y entered bashfully, his feet making no sound upon a matting elastically soft as forest moss, and found himself in a reception-chamber vast, cool, and fragrant with scent of blossoms freshly gathered. A delicious quiet pervaded the mansion; shadows of flying birds passed over the bands of light that fell through the half-blinds of bamboo; great butterflies, with pinions of fiery colors, found their way in, to hover a moment about the painted vases, and pass out again into the mysterious woods. And noiselessly as they, the young mistress of the mansion entered by another door, and kindly greeted the boy, who lifted his hands to his breast and bowed low in salutation. She was taller than he had deemed her, and supplely-slender as a beauteous lily; her black hair was interwoven with the creamy blossoms of the Chu-sha-kih; her robes of pale silk took shifting tints when she moved, as vapors change hue with the changing of the light.

"If I be not mistaken," she said, when both had seated themselves after having exchanged the customary formalities of politeness, "my honored visitor is none other than Tien-chou, surnamed Ming-Y, educator of the children of my respected relative, the High Commissioner Tchang. As the family of Lord Tchang is my family also, I cannot but consider the teacher of his children as one of my own kin."

"Lady," replied Ming-Y, not a little astonished, "may I dare to inquire the name of your honored family, and to ask the relation which you hold to my noble patron?"

(To Be Continued)

Change of Heart

A distraught woman rushed into the clerk's office. In her hand, she bore a license. To the clerk, she said:

"Did you, or did you not, issue this license for marrying me to Albert Briggs?"

"Yes, I believe I did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it? He's escaped."

International Law and the Termination Of War in Europe

By JAPONICUS

II

The great utility, and almost the necessity, of a treaty of peace will be apparent if we remark that in all probability one or both combatants at the termination of war will be found in actual occupation of each other's territory. It seems a perfectly pacific thing to stay there: there is no military violence involved. On the other hand, it is an abnormal and unnatural situation, to be governing with much despotism people who are not your own subjects, and it is a state of things which cannot be expected to continue. Either the invader must withdraw, or he must remain with the full rights of a sovereign.

So we have the choice between the system known as the "status quo ante bellum" (where the intruder withdraws) and the "uti possedetis" (where his occupation is converted into sovereignty). There is no rule according to which either system is to be adopted, so that a regulation of the matter by treaty is eminently desirable, unless the parties are prepared to drift into disputes, which will generally enure to the benefit of the party in possession.

The peculiar and ambiguous condition of things inherent in the fact of military occupation, leaving the effective force vested in one sovereign and yet preserving a distinct, if slender, margin of sovereignty in another, constitutes an abnormal and essentially temporary state of affairs. A treaty of peace puts an appropriate and definite end to it.

Thereafter, if the occupied territory is ceded, the new sovereign, now definitely established as such, can please himself as to how he shall treat the inhabitants. For that and other reasons, it is usual (and ought to be invariable) to insert in the Treaty an "amnesty clause," by which each high contracting party undertakes to let bygones be bygones, and not to visit with penalties the political acts of individuals in the past. Magnanimity on the part of a conqueror is always admired and respected. Vindictiveness is a mean passion, even when disguised as righteous indignation.

In cases where the uti possedetis principle is not adopted, but the status quo ante bellum is to be resorted to, a treaty is particularly essential—first, to establish the fact, for otherwise the occupant will say "j'y suis: j'y reste"—and then to detail the conditions and dates of evacuation.

Similarly, if an occupied territory is returned to its original sovereign at the end of a war, the inhabitants may have been led to fraternize to a greater or less extent with the invaders—as the Crim Tartars did when the British and French invaded Russian territory in 1855. On that occasion Viscount Palmerston said in Parliament (19 March, 1856), "When a war is terminated in the course of which the armies of one country have occupied the territory of another, it is the invariable practice that there shall be an agreement between the parties to insure a complete amnesty to all subjects of either Power who may have at all committed themselves in the progress of hostilities; and should peace be now concluded, an arrangement of that kind will, of course, be concluded between the Belligerents."

No question of penalizing "collaboration" in those days!

Another very useful item in treaties of peace is to fix the exact time at which hostilities are to cease, and to provide for the case in which they may accidentally take place subsequently, through difficulties of communication or otherwise. Not infrequently, the victor endeavors to reimburse himself for his losses by a cash indemnity. It has been shown by Sir Norman Angell that this really means a stimulus to the defeated country's exports, through the inevitable fall in its exchange. Whether this is a desirable thing or not is a question of economics into which we need not go. But it seems to be more and more widely recognized that such a provision is really a means of extracting goods from the paying population: a kind of modern raid, in fact. More and more, nations will be led to "specify exactly what it is that they want to exact by their raid. And it may not exclude slave-raiding. The exaction of workmen forced to emigrate without their families and to labor for their conquerors can be called nothing else.

Again, it is necessary to know what, if any treaties between the belligerents, are to be revived. Although there is a certain body of academic opinion which holds that a state ought not to consider itself absolved from keeping its promises to another merely because it has gone to war with it, yet that view does not take into account the realistic consideration that the victorious party will anyhow take care to secure its release from distasteful engagements, just as it might secure any other advantage from its defeated enemy. By far the greater body of opinion holds that it is the most equitable course, to consider that all treaties are annulled by war, so as to leave both parties "a clean slate." Therefore it becomes imperative to provide, in a treaty of peace, for the renewal, retrospective or otherwise, of such treaties as it may be desired to have continued, and to put it beyond doubt that such treaties as are no longer to be in operation are annulled. Thus, after various allied nations had blockaded and bombarded ports in Venezuela, a regular treaty was made renewing their treaties with that country.

But in future it looks very much as if the normal "Termination of War" will only be found in wholesale Extermination or Conquest under threat of Extermination. The Thirty Years' War made Central Europe a desert until the rival parties agreed that each ruler could have his own way in his own region. "Cujus regio, ejus religio." Perhaps that truth may come to be realized again.

(End)

AMERICANIZATION OF CHUNGKING'S FORCES

Power of Chiang Over His Troops Seen Waning

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

America's strategy of approaching the Chinese coast seems to have become inevitable. While certain elements in Chungking are opposed to such operations, it is apparent that the United States is determined to land its forces on the China coast in the face of opposition from whatever quarter, since it is resolved on ending the Pacific War quickly.

However, the United States apparently fears that her landing forces would not be powerful enough to defeat the Japanese Forces stationed on the Chinese mainland, and accordingly desires to mobilize the entire Chungking forces against the Japanese troops to undertake a joint military campaign between America and Chungking. The so-called general offensives of Chungking are thus to be conducted under the direction of the United States. It is more than likely that the Chungking forces will be placed in the most dangerous positions on the front where bleeding will be most profuse, for such a policy is usually pursued by the Anglo-Saxon races who utilize the armies of other races. In other words, America is attempting to end the war against Japan at the sacrifice of Chungking blood. All this means that the much vaunted autonomic nature of Chungking's general offensives against Japan has totally disappeared into air and Chungking has reached the point where it must obey the American command without murmur, in conducting its military operations against the Japanese Forces. Thus, Chiang Kai-shek's basic policy hitherto adhered to scrupulously of preserving the strength of his troops intact has been completely shaken.

Had to Give Up Plans

Nay, he has been forced to put aside his revolutionary endeavors which had been his greatest mission since the establishment of his republican regime. The Americanization or modernization of the Chungking troops whose mechanization has been made possible through American supplies of arms and ammunitions by way of the Stilwell Road is bound to further enslave Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers whose bleeding will be exacted by America at the coming collision between the Japanese Forces, on one hand, and the American-Chungking forces, on the other.

The Americanization, or re-training, or re-equipment of the Chungking forces was commenced on Chungking's Expeditionary Army which consisted of tens of thousands of men. It was carried out under the direction of Lieutenant General Stilwell who was succeeded by Lieutenant General Wedemeyer. The latter has been quite skilful in dealing with Chiang Kai-shek. He put a large number of American army officers into the Chungking forces under the pretext of modernizing them and he has been pushing large-scale military plans along similar lines. He has already made Kunming, the terminus of the Stilwell Road, the headquarters of the Americanization of the Chungking forces. In that city are located the United States fighting headquarters as well as the United States supply headquarters. Kunming in fact, has become the general headquarters of the United States in placing the Chungking armies under its firm grip. The American army officers are sent from Kunming to train the Chungking forces scattered in the various parts of China. It is expected that a considerable number of army divisions will be Americanized by autumn. The United States has been consolidating her foundations for her domination over the Chungking forces under the pretext of improving their fighting quality.

Wedemeyer Gains Ascendancy

In other words, America is attempting to seize the right of command over the Chungking forces, which is fast slipping from Chiang Kai-shek to the firm grip of Wedemeyer. The Chungking forces are no longer controlled by Chiang Kai-shek. In direct proportion to the frantic efforts of the United States to end the war against Japan as quickly as possible, the position of Chiang Kai-shek has become more precarious. In other words, America is attempting to establish her military domination over the Asiatic Continent after the war under the outward protext of strengthening and improving the Chungking armies.

Nor are America's ambitions on the Asiatic Continent limited to her military domination: America has been equally determined to make an economic advance through her assistance such as carried out by American officials like Nelson, Hurley and Henderson. This economic assistance to Chungking has, as its ultimate aim, the conversion of China into an American market after the war. Economic assistance is a pretext pure and simple.

Another notable fact is that the United States has been attempting to bring about an internal split within the Chungking Kuomintang through an ideological plot based on Anglo-American democracy in its attempt to place Chungking under its political fetters. It is noteworthy that all these economic and political operations have been centered around the object of securing command over the Chungking forces. So far as the present situation is concerned, it may be said that Chiang Kai-shek, who is the dictator in Chungking's military and party affairs, has been most faithful in making China an American colony to all intents and purposes.

We wonder what is the sentiment of the Chinese masses in the face of such a situation in their country? In regard to this situation, the Shih Shih, organ of the Chungking Finance Ministry, in its editorial on May 28 made the following notable comment:

"Upon the conclusion of the European War, the shifting of the Anglo-American forces to East Asia has been made as an inevitable outcome, and there is the trend of increase in the number of the Anglo-American military forces in the Chungking area. Now, unpleasant occurrences have been daily taking place between the American troops and the Chungking soldiers. It is a matter of regret that the number of such unpleasant events has been on a steady increase in recent days. It is our fervent desire that the military authorities of both sides should take appropriate steps in order to remedy this unfortunate situation. At the same time we believe that the Chungking masses should change their viewpoint toward the Anglo-Americans."

Rebirth of the Soul

As a man sows so shall he reap. The fundamental idea underlying this is that of just requittal. We recompense ourselves according to our deeds, merits and demerits. Nothing more definitely and clearly proclaims the principle of just requittal than the doctrine of Karma and the law of Buddhism. Recompense according to one's merits and demerits will be most precisely observed in this doctrine of Karma. We owe everything in our possession, existence, status, rank, physical and mental conditions, character, even our environment to the Karma which we have performed in our previous and present existence.

Some people suffer from poverty and physical weakness, or their social status is low. They are placed in the unhappy condition, though it is true that poor, weak or lowly-conditioned peoples are not always unhappy, because they have committed sinful actions in their previous existences. If they understand this, they should be glad that by so doing they have recompensed for their sins.

They should not merely complain of their humble position, poverty and physical weakness, but they should realize that in going through these ordeals they are repaying the debts which they have heaped up in their previous lives. On the other hand, if they are dissatisfied with their present unhappy conditions, they ought to make efforts to improve them, so that they may be happy in this and their coming lives. If we make no efforts for changing our positions, we may be moved on as we were predestined by our previous Karma.

Is it possible to escape the clutch of Karma? Yes, it is possible—possible to those persons who are of high religious training. Buddhist culture begins with moral training and ends, so we may say with religious training. You know there is a famous saying, Not to commit any sin, to do good and to purify one's own mind; this is the teaching of Buddha.

The first half of the stanza, Not to commit any sin and to do good, signifies the moral culture of the Buddhist, while the latter half, to purify one's own mind may be said to signify his religious culture. Morality comes first and religion follows it, if we may draw a line between the two. In this three fold Buddhist training, that is, Sita or morality, Samadhi or meditation and Prajna or knowledge, morality is placed at the head, meditation next and knowledge comes last.

We regulate our lives through moral training and we extinguish depravities and attain enlightenment through knowledge which is developed through the exercise of meditation. The regular process of Buddhist training therefore is morality, meditation, knowledge and enlightenment is exempt from the power of Karma, whether good or bad. The power of Karma being absolutely refuted, there is no more moral retribution for such a man.

If one is enlightened through the power of meditation and knowledge, he is variously called one who is above good and evil, one who is above the bondage of both good and evil, one who does not cling to good and evil, one who is neither pleased nor displeased, one who has left behind both what is agreeable and what is disagreeable and so forth.

Such attainment is a result of high mental culture prosecuted through the activity of perfect moral consciousness. When one reaches this state of culture distinction will be absolutely abolished just as in the case of one who has attained complete oneness with Brahma, or realized Brahma-Nirvana. A moral man has become a supermoral man. Distinction between two different things, good and bad, right and wrong, merit and demerit, ignorance and enlightenment. He is rid of all these relatives and created in mental condition of absoluteness within himself. He has entered into a state of perfect Samadhi.—Dr. Shundo Tachibana

U.S.S.R.'S PHENOMENAL RISE

Present Position Gained After Herculean Effort

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

I

Some 25 years have elapsed since the Soviets succeeded, following their October Revolution, in creating their political and social structures and adopted a strong and independent policy of repression and planned economy. A point to be observed about Soviet strength is its traditional power of endurance, which has been cultivated through the age-long bitter privations and hardships of the Slav race.

Needless to state, it is human resources which constitute the central factor of the fighting strength of any nation in any age. In ancient farming states, four-fifths or five-sixths of the entire population was turned into armed force. At times the entire male population had to engage in war. In civilized society, however, the maximum percentage of fighting force to a population is estimated between 15 and 20 per cent. This is due to the great demand for equipment behind the guns for the continuation of fighting on the front. According to Posoney, a labor force of 54,000,000 men will be required for maintaining an armed force of 3,000,000 men during war—in case of a defensive war 150 army divisions.

The population of the Soviet Union at the start of the Soviet-German War was estimated at about 193,000,000. According to the national census of January, 1939, the total labor age population (from 16 to 59) was put at approximately 100,000,000 (this does not include the population of newly occupied territories since 1940). Of this number, actual workers were estimated at 20,000,000 and farmers, 43,000,000 with the total labor force of 76,000,000. To this were added about 4,000,000 soldiers, 3,800,000 students and about 13,000,000 labor reserve population (including females).

Needless to state these figures underwent great changes since then due to the exhaustion of the troops and the population in the occupied areas. As to the figures there is a difference of some 4,000,000 between the official announcement of the Soviet Government and the figures estimated by the German side. The Soviet manpower losses are put at 2,000,000 by the Soviet authorities, while the German side put it at 6,000,000. We may conveniently place the figure at 5,000,000 by taking the difference between the two figures.

When Russia joined in the first World War on August 1, 1914, she had a population of 169,400,000 including the great part of the population in Poland and also those in the Baltic countries and Finland which was almost the same as the population of the Soviet Union just before the present World War. When Russia concluded a separate peace with Germany on November 7, 1917, her war dead totaled 1,500,000 and the number of wounded and missing 5,000,000 out of her total mobilized forces of about 19,000,000. Russia suffered these manpower losses within three years and two months. These figures also bear a striking similarity to the losses suffered by the Soviet Union in the war just over. When war was declared on October 1, 1917, Russia had the total armed forces of 9,400,000 divided as follows: 1,500,000 infantry men in the first line, 500,000 specialized units (air, tank and artillery forces), 3,500,000 for supply and other units behind the first line and 2,900,000 in hygienic, construction and communication forces.

Although Russia had a domestic factor of defeat in its internal revolution, these manpower losses were sufficient for her capitulation to Germany and her inability to continue her armed struggle any further. At any rate, by that time Russia had already felt the exhaustion of her manpower resources. She had a labor shortage of 33 per cent in 14 out of the 44 counties of European Russia as early as 1914. In 1915 Russia had a shortage of 85 per cent and in 1916 the entire country in European Russia suffered from manpower scarcity.

Thus, despite the fact that the labor power needed behind the guns was much less than at present, Russia's manpower losses were so heavy that she was unable to continue her resistance further. But why is it that the Soviet Union now displays such a great fighting strength although the labor force needed behind the guns is much larger and she actually mobilized much larger armed forces than in the former World War? The answer is to be found in the Soviet power of labor organization and management which means that political power is being displayed by the Soviet Union.

(To Be Continued)

Quick Loss

A youth lost three [illegible] dollars in less than three [illegible] recently. The heiress said: "[illegible]